

The Pictorial Times

VOL. IX.—No. 202.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23. 1847.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

QUEEN VICTORIA.

TUESDAY last witnessed a ceremonial, which, though its impressiveness may be impaired by its repetition, can never take place without exciting, in the thinking mind, a sensation originating somewhere between pride and gratitude. On the day we have named, the Queen of England met the legislative assembly of the country she rules, and indicated to that assemblage, in brief but pithy periods, the subjects which in the opinion of the Executive should occupy, for a while, the world's attention.

"Somewhere between pride and gratitude." So we describe the sentiment which is aroused by the event in question. And what is there to be proud of? Thus murmurs, sneeringly, many a profound sceptic who sees nothing in a crown but a ring of gold adorned with valuable jewellery, and nothing in its wearer but a young person whom the good fortune or good fighting of her ancestors has placed in a conspicuous situation. For our-

of the Sovereign's carriage. But military display has nothing to do with the royal "progress;" like Ion, the Queen

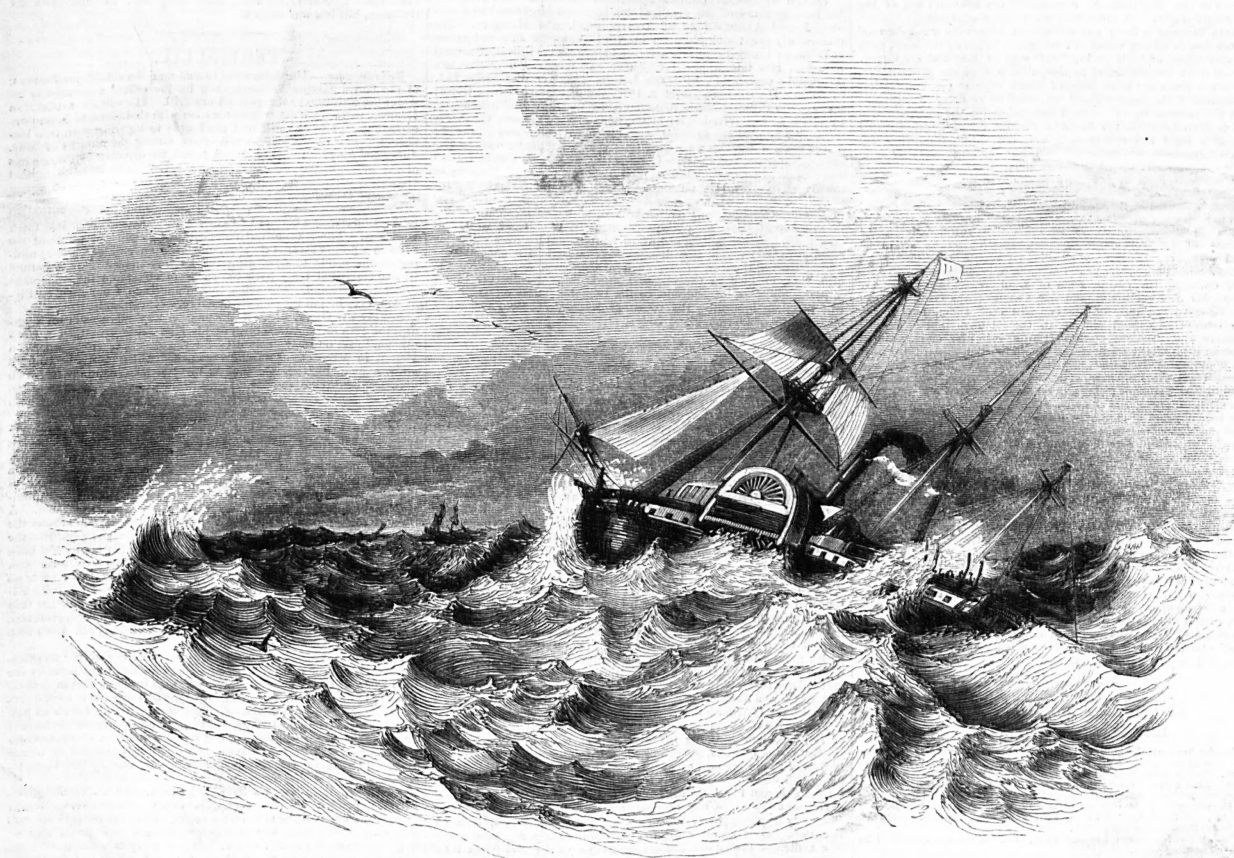
"Wants no guards;"

and the remainder of the array is composed of officials whose harmlessness has become a proverbial jest with the populace. No caravan so helpless as Queen Victoria's procession ever crossed the desert; were an organised *ennée* to take place, the whole body must be scattered like chaff. The real strength of an English Sovereign—and a strength against which armies might rage—have raged in vain—is not in the meagre *cortège* which marks rather than attends royalty. That strength lies in the loyal hearts and resolute wills of the myriads who, in that fair and womanly form, recognise the representative we have mentioned—the idea of Order and Law.

We would not be misunderstood for a moment. We believe the personal attachment felt by this nation for its young

the nation for the present Sovereign. She was born among us and as a baby was an object of interest—she grew up among us, and as a girl was a kind of pet, even in her maiden seclusion—she ascended the throne, and eyes which had seen enough and too much, of kings and queens, dimmed as they regarded her;—she married, and an enthusiastic country shouted its *carmen nuptiale*;—she became a mother, and her babies are at this moment almost as dear to thousands of mothers as their own. Never was a Queen better loved—yet it is not merely the love that is borne her that justifies our speaking of "pride."

Look around at the other Sovereigns. The King of the French—he has opened the legislative session in France, but what kind feelings ran along the lines as Louis Philippe, panned in the "complete steel" of his friends, rode down to the Chambers? Who cried "God bless him?" Was the venerable monarch speculating on the chances of a ninth attempt at assassination? Were there Carlists in the crowd, cursing the dynasty



THE NEW CLASS OF STEAM SHIPS.—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH BEING CONVEYED TO THE PENINSULA AND INDIA.

selves, and, as we would hope, for an overwhelming majority of our readers, the idea of royalty involves far more significant associations. Were it otherwise, we admit that "pride" would be sadly out of place.

But England has a right to be proud of such a ceremonial. Regarding the honoured person of the Queen, not only as that of the first lady of the land, nor even as that of its monarch, but as the representative of Order and Law, an Englishman must exult in the undisputed homage paid to her by all ranks and classes. A more pacific and liberal, and at the same time a more despotic sway than that of Queen Victoria, it is impossible to conceive. In her train is no long drawn array of magnificent and awe-inspiring soldiery, no cannon thunder on her track, no spears bristle around her. A handful of troops ordered out that their showy dresses and matchless horses may afford an accustomed pleasure to the popular eye, rather than as any part of the royal procession, is sent forward, and a similar handful glitters in the rear

Queen to be as deep and devoted as ever was the love of a people to a monarch. And there are reasons enough why it should be so. In the first place there is contrast. The present generation know little of the good King George III., except through the affectionate reminiscences of parents, who record with pleasure his walks on the terraces of Windsor. Of George IV. the present age knows more—we have seen Regent Street, and the defying walls of the Pavilion at Brighton—now in the market. We have also heard of tailors and marchionesses—and there is a traditional bow, the beauty and imitations whereof are illustrated upon divers screens in the houses of caricature collectors. With William IV. most of us were more or less acquainted—we remember Reform enthusiasm, and we also remember Dennis Collins and other assailants whose violence had not the excuse of lunacy. But taking all this amount of knowledge and attachment together, we say unhesitatingly that it does not equal—nay, it does not approach in value, the personal affection entertained by

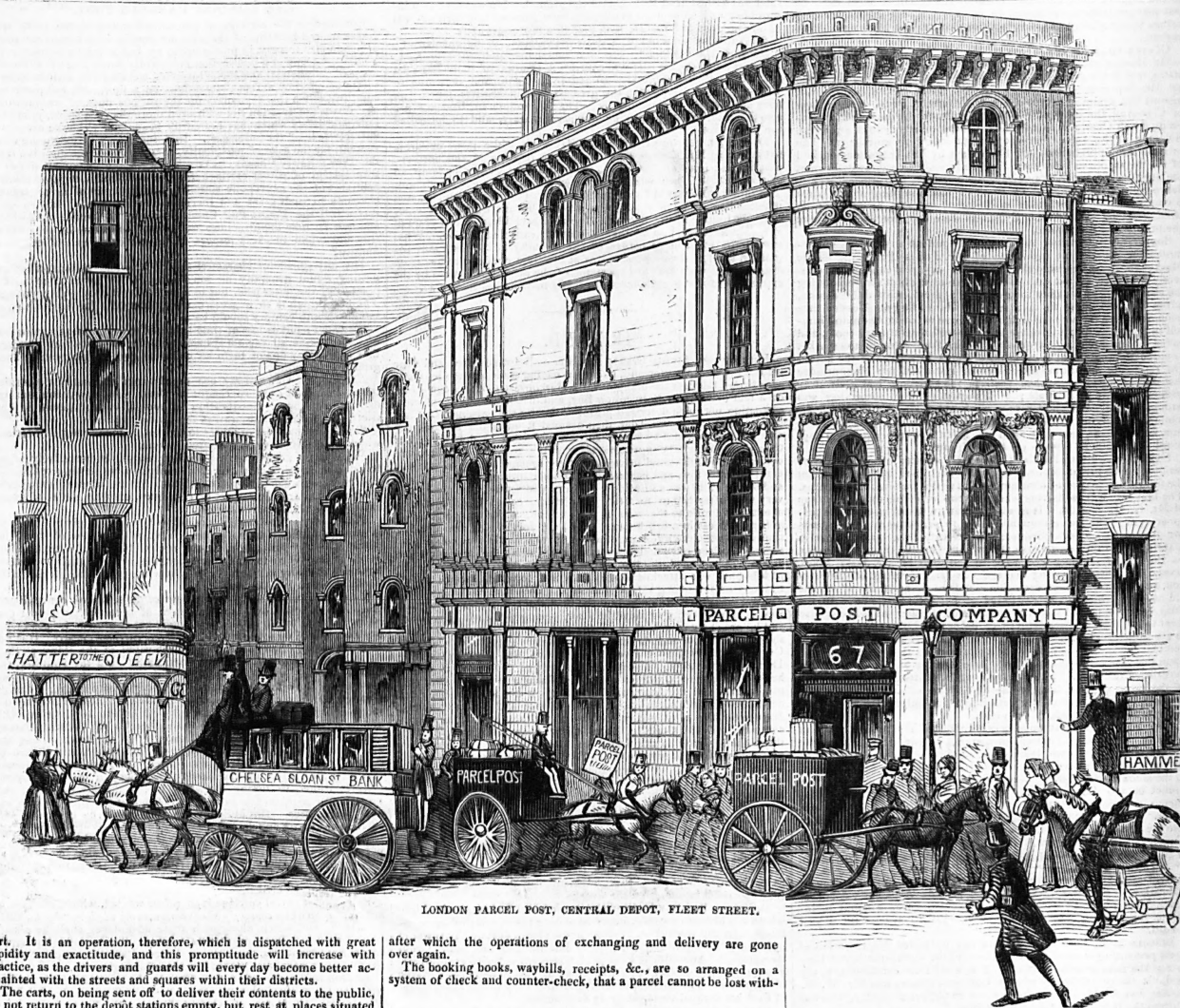
of July that rose upon the ruins of its own family. Were there Napoleonists in the lines, mutually placing the prisoner of Ham in the seat of the Barricade King? Were there Republicans there, who had fought to overturn kings, and proud that they had fought for a sterner king than had swayed France for a century? Let the French press answer—it has spoken for all the "magnanimous" we have mentioned. There was nothing of this in the progress of Victoria of England.

Spain—we turn from the name with disgust, yet Spain affords no useless contrast to England. The poor Queen of Spain, how she must envy the calm dignity, the stormless career of her sister of England! Every step she takes is on lava; the surface may be cool enough for the foot, but each moment the fragile crust may break and disclose the glowing abyss below. There is nothing like this in the position of Victoria of England.

Russia—a despotism of another character than that of our own Queen—the despotism of brute force. With it is its never

DERBY.—DETECTION OF FELONY BY BLOODHOUNDS. One day last week some villains entered a field belonging to Mr. Foster of Thurlston, near Derby, slaughtered a sheep, and carried part of it away. As soon as the circumstance became known to Mr. Foster, one of the principal farmers of the place, he immediately sent out a pack of bloodhounds, which he had just purchased, to find out the "whereabouts" of the vagabonds, and bring them to justice. No sooner had the dog been placed upon the scent, than he gave notice to his master that he would soon see the accomplishment of his purpose, for he set off at full speed in the direction of Shardlow. After a few turnings the dog entered that village, and barked at the house of one of the honestest of the name of John Johnson. On entering the abode of this worthy inhabitant the scent became acquainted with the fact that part of a shoulder of mutton was roasting for dinner, and other joints were found in the house. In the confusion that immediately took place Johnson's younger male heir rushed through the back-door, and, without a moment's delay, he went to Weston, where he lives, to inform his father, and, in the meanwhile, he was much disappointed to find that the dog had not met with any success. The circumstance of Johnson running away only brought out the capabilities of the dog, for no sooner was he put on the scent than he presented a view

As each cart arrives at its destination its contents are divided into six portions, for distribution to the public by the six carts at each depot. In doing this five persons are employed, viz. the superintendent, his assistant, the porter, and the driver and guard of the



LONDON PARCEL POST, CENTRAL DEPOT, FLEET STREET.

cart. It is an operation, therefore, which is dispatched with great rapidity and exactitude, and this promptitude will increase with practice, as the drivers and guards will every day become better acquainted with the streets and squares within their districts.

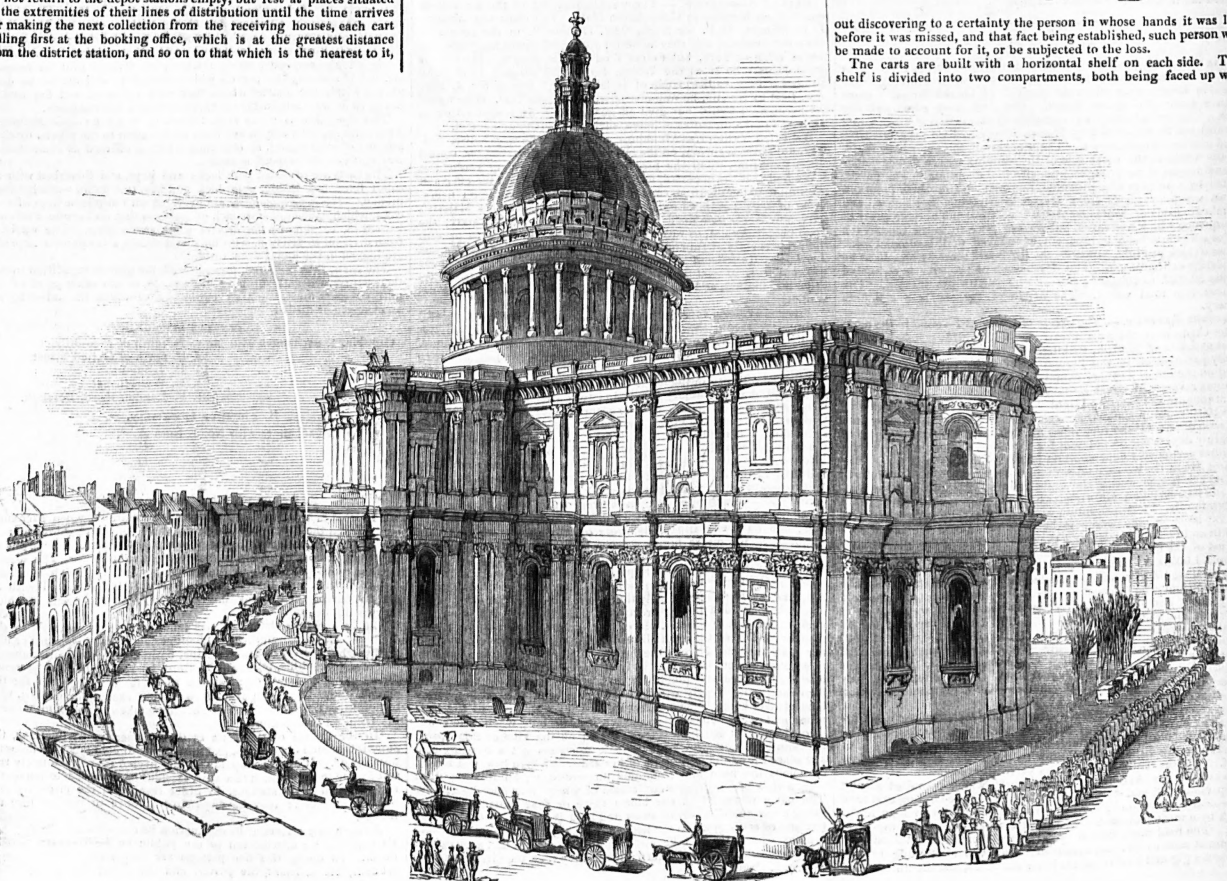
The carts, on being sent off to deliver their contents to the public, do not return to the depot stations empty, but rest at places situated at the extremities of their lines of distribution until the time arrives for making the next collection from the receiving houses, each cart calling first at the booking office, which is at the greatest distance from the district station, and so on to that which is the nearest to it,

after which the operations of exchanging and delivery are gone over again.

The booking books, waybills, receipts, &c., are so arranged on a system of check and counter-check, that a parcel cannot be lost with-

out discovering to a certainty the person in whose hands it was last before it was missed, and that fact being established, such person will be made to account for it, or be subjected to the loss.

The carts are built with a horizontal shelf on each side. This shelf is divided into two compartments, both being faced up with



PROCESSION OF THE PARCEL POST ROUND ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(sketched from the roof of a house on the south side of the churchyard).

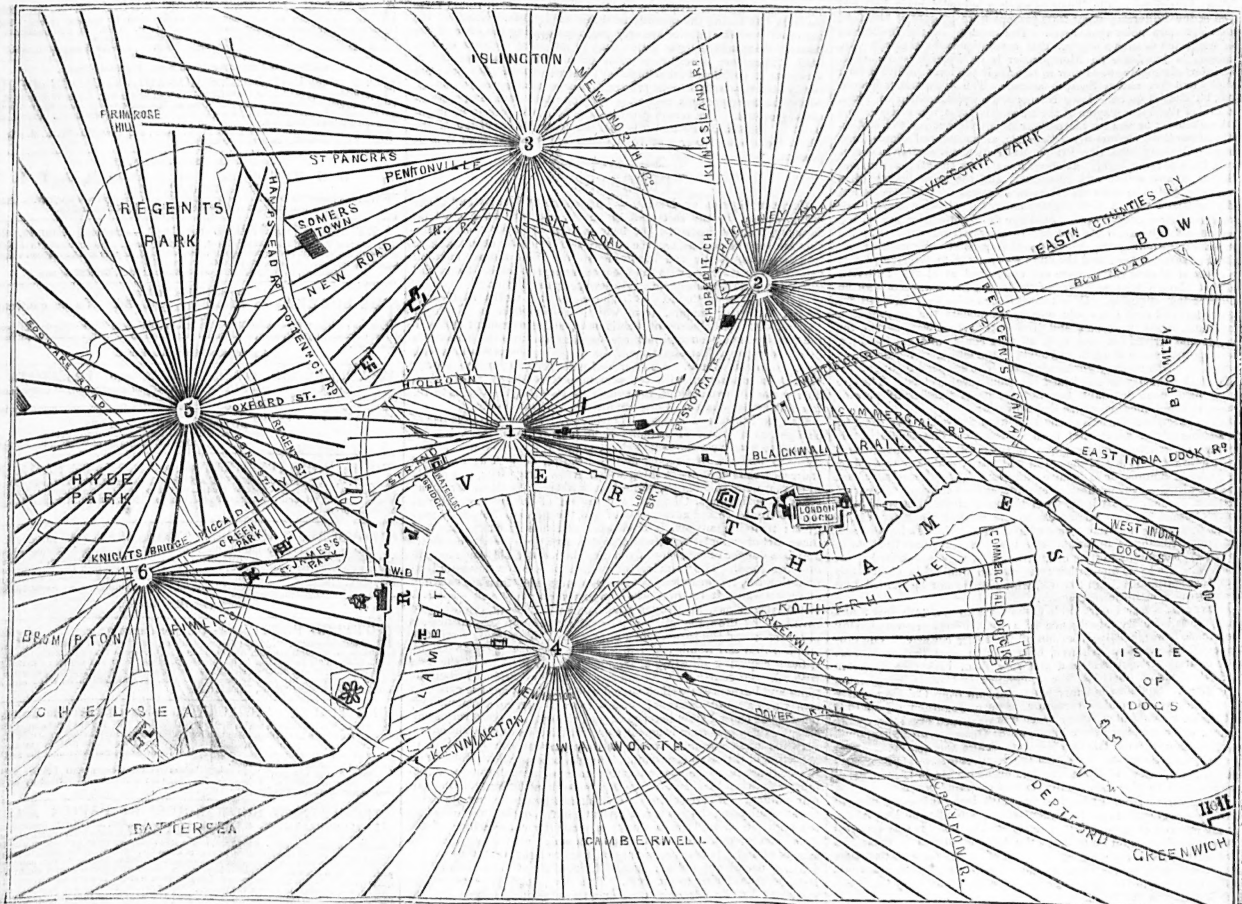


PARCEL POST DRIVERS EXCHANGING CARTS ON THE DIVISIONAL LINE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS.

boards about ten inches deep, moveable upon hinges, so that they may be set down as occasion requires, and thereby make the shelf broader. Into these compartments is placed such packages as require more than ordinary care to guard them against weight or friction. The bottom is also divided by a moveable board, to prevent greater weights from pressing too much upon smaller, or upon such as are less securely packed. The roof is flat, with hooks inside to suspend parcels from, of peculiar delicacy, and the outside is provided with a patent flexible waterproof cover, with belts and buckles to make all tight.

At the bottom of the cart the heavy and bulky articles are placed; on the shelves above, the smaller and lighter; from the ceiling is suspended those that require greater care; and on the roof, outside, are placed the light and bulky articles which cannot be conveniently stowed within. The guard is provided with a seat and footboard behind.

From these explanatory statements we think it will be apparent that the arrangements of the Parcel Post are commensurate with the demands of the public. The division of the town into districts supplies the utmost facilities for intercommunication, and it is one that admits of extension proportionately with increase of business. In this respect the delivery of the Parcel Post will far exceed the delivery of the London letter post, which is at present tainted with all the cumbrous vices of the old wander-about system.



ELEMENTARY PLAN OF LONDON, SHOWING THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE DEPOTS, DISTRICTS, AND DRIVERS OF THE PARCEL POST ARE ARRANGED.

FOREIGN.

leave him, because they are always satisfied. Among the recherche specimens of papier mache articles will be found some decorated with admirable copies of Edwin Landseer's most popular and modern paintings, together with some exquisite landscapes of Windsor.

ROYAL ARMY AND NAVY.—The "UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE" is the best and most authentic Weekly Paper published. In addition to the News of the Week, it contains the changes and movements of Troops, and original Navy and Army information, which no other Publication can equal. At the termination of each Month a correct List is inserted of the stations of Her Majesty's Ships in commission, and of the several Regiments both on Foot and Horse Service. Published by Charles Evans, 35, Strand, London. Price 7d. stamped.—Subscription quarter, 7s. 7d.; half year, 12s.; year, 22s. 6d. Single Papers can be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom by remitting postage stamps to the Publisher.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT PRESENT.—No Memento of a Visit to the Great Metropolis is more interesting or valuable than

THE GRAND PANORAMA OF LONDON, which may now be had, in an elegantly-embossed wrapper, maroon and gold, the Engraving itself (twelve feet in length) being mounted on cloth to fold into a portable pocket size. In this form it is well adapted for presents, and forms an admirable companion to the Tourist in London, and a suitable purchase for all residents in the country or abroad.

The Price of the Panorama, thus elegantly fitted up, is only EIGHTEEN-PENCE. It may be had of all newsmen or bookellers, or will be sent by post (if twenty-eight postage stamps are forwarded to the publisher, C. Evans, Office of Pictorial Times, 35, Strand, London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ignoramus. Cobbett's French Grammar and temperate habits.
H. H. To the 1st question, yes; to the latter, no. Proof of the delivery of the goods would be sufficient.
G. W. C. The Hall, Holt. Several among others we may mention one of the Rutshilds and Sir F. Currie, Secretary to the Government of India.
Subscriber, Mr. Melick. We have not heard of such a machine, but should suppose the patent-hydraulic contrivance would serve the purpose of the letter.
A Disenter. It is not what a bishop was, but what he is, with which we have anything to do.
C. J. The verses are pretty, very, but not suited to our columns.
R. T. Islington. Apply to some respectable solicitor.
W. O. Belfast, is right; to improve the error in the quotation from Boyce's noble poem on the "Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God," contained in our last paper. The last line but one should have commenced "Bestriding" not "Bestriding."
John G. Belpar, must pay the amount claimed. Legally and morally he is bound to do so.
Walter had better turn his attention to a worthier pursuit.
8764. Stafford. We cannot assist him. Consult some medical man.
W. C. L. The word has crept in by accident.

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT has begun well. Careful as ministers of all parties and denominations have generally been to exclude from the speech to the throne every passage or subject that might serve as the apple of discord, their success has been rare. The vigilant jealousy of opposition has almost invariably contrived to make some sentence or other the peg for a debate on the Address. This inconvenience has been escaped upon the present occasion, less, perhaps, through the absence of provocatives than through the community of feeling engendered by the unhappy state of Ireland. Her Majesty's Speech (which will be found elsewhere) at once and without prelude came to the great domestic question which now agitates the whole empire, and Parliament affirmed the principle of relief by an immediate assent to the Address. To be sure, there was a great deal of speaking, but it rather consisted of details of past operations, justifications of the policy of ministers in the exigency which presented itself, and foreshadowings of future proceedings, than of discussions suggested by party hostility. Lord John Russell clearly and simply described the course taken by the Government in order to provide food for the starving Irish without disturbing the operations of private trade. Mr. Labouchere, the secretary for Ireland, entered into details of a local character, and vindicated the Government from a passing censure bestowed upon it by Lord George Bentinck. The only speech of the evening originating in bad feeling, and calculated (if it had not been outrageously absurd) to excite it in others, was Mr. Roebuck's. The hon. member for Bath spat his venom upon every subject embraced in the speech, and elicited a just rebuke from an Irish member. Sir Robert Inglis bore testimony to the Christian-like patience with which Scotland had borne her share of the famine affliction; and Sir Robert Peel expressed his disposition to support the Government, expressing, however, his surprise that no allusion had been made in the Speech to the state of the revenue. On the latter point Lord Stanley, in the course of an able and comprehensive speech upon the Irish policy, in which he declared the willingness of Protectionist peers to support the Government in any temporary measure of relief, likewise made some comments. His lordship is of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find it necessary, ere long, to raise the interest on Exchequer bills.

The conclusion at which we arrive, from the general tenor of the discussion, is that the corn laws will be temporarily suspended, and the ports freely opened for the present to the admission of provisions; that the use of sugar will be permitted in all the breweries and distilleries, in order that the demand for fermentative substances otherwise applicable to the food of the people, may be diminished; and that Ministers will be indemnified for their past proceedings. The particular discussions on some of these several matters were to come forward on Thursday, but the hour at which we are compelled to go to press puts it out of our power to notice the result in this part of our paper. The Montpensier marriage and the extinction of the freedom of Cracow, the former of which was delicately touched upon in the Speech from the Throne, while the latter elicited a declaration that it was "a manifest violation of the treaty of Vienna," were not passed *sub silentio* by the Houses. The Spanish marriage brought out Lord Palmerston, who, in answer to Mr. D'Irasci, justified his procedure in respect to the union, showing that the correspondence had been commenced by the Earl of Aberdeen, whose policy the present Government was carrying out. Lord John Russell had previously spoken to the same purport. It was very distinctly denied by his lordship that the British Government wished to effect an alliance between the Queen of Spain and a prince of the house of Sax-Coburg. Such an alliance was neither desired by the heads of the royal family of Great Britain, nor by the Prince himself. All parties in both houses, with the single exception of Lord Brougham in the one, and Mr. D'Irasci in the other, denounced the violation of the Vienna compact in terms befitting British senators.

On Wednesday the House of Lords did not sit. In the Commons, the report on the Address was brought up, which gave

occasion to an indifferent speech from Mr. Hume to a running accompaniment of "loud laughter." Mr. Hume, with characteristic thrift, recommended the Government to avail itself of the infraction of the Vienna treaty, not to "pay any further instalment of the Russo-Dutch loan." The conduct of the Irish landlords underwent some examination on this, as on the preceding evening, resulting in the conclusion that, in most cases, they had nobly done their duty by their suffering tenantry. The report on the Address was agreed to.

And thus has the session commenced. There is, as yet, but little indication of the settled shape state parties will assume. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel did not give their customary dinners previous to the meeting of Parliament, whence we infer their total secession from the leadership. Lord Stanley is evidently the recognised chief of the Conservative peers, and Lord George Bentinck was referred to in the speech of Lord John Russell as the head of a party, whose decided extent, however, is not yet apparent. To all appearance, ministers will, for a time, have an easy task as far as regards domestic operations. But their foreign policy will require very careful and judicious treatment. The gauntlet thrown down by the Northern Powers has been taken up. The ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia did not attend the delivery of a Speech in which their respective sovereigns were charged with a violation of a treaty. These are the straws which show how the wind blows.

The absorbing interest of the opening of Parliament has for the moment turned attention from other affairs. Yet are the "advice" from all parts of the globe pregnant with matter worthy of attention. In France, food riots have distinguished the intensity of the popular distress, and the insufficiency of the relief afforded by government and the opulent inhabitants. In Portugal there is "marching and counter-marching," but not much of actual fighting between the insurgents and the Queen's forces. Her Majesty duly estimates the amount of slaughter the civil strife will induce, by manufacturing the lint for the wounded by her own fair hands; a mark of delicate and condescending attention that will doubtless have prodigious effect in taking away "the grief" of a contusion. Das Antas has evacuated Coimbra, in view to form a junction with his friends in Oporto.

The war in Kaffirland continues. The expectation that the chiefs would submit has been disappointed. Sir Peregrine Maitland has recruited his forces, and the discovery of a bay at the mouth of Buffalo river facilitates the transport of food and ammunition to the troops; but we do not look for a complete termination to the war until the enlightened Pottinger arrives, and brings his schemes of pacification into vigorous operation.

The loss of two more steamers, and twenty-five human lives, blackens the page of our domestic history of the week. The Sirius—the first steamer that ever traversed the Atlantic—returning from Dublin on Saturday morning, struck upon a reef of rocks in Ballycotton Bay, and is fast going to pieces. Nineteen persons were drowned! The Sphinx steam-sloop, wrecked at Freshwater, has involved the loss of six individuals, the crew of a boat employed in relieving the stranded vessel of her cargo.

We notice that the great measure of military education is receiving practical adoption, but not upon the enlarged principles that we should be glad to see animating our Government. Thirty unmarried young men, between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, of irreproachable moral character, good constitutions, and "not under the standard military height," are advertised for, to be sent out as schoolmasters of infantry and cavalry regiments. We cannot perceive why there should have been any stipulations in respect to age, domestic condition, and height, unless it is intended to make fighting and effective men of the *domines*. The mind—the morale of the soldiers, would, we should think, be more likely to benefit by the instructions of a man of mature years—a husband and a father; and as to his stature, unless it can be shown that intellectual strength corresponds with physical altitude, the man might just as well be under the height of a rifleman, as above the regulated measure of a grenadier of the Guards.

Election movements upon a small scale are announced every day. A new writ has been moved for in the room of Mr. Byng. Lord Robert Grosvenor is the favourite for Middlesex. Lord Ashley has agreed to stand for Bath, if the expenses do not fall upon his own shoulders. The Conservatives, in earnest of their wish to have him, have commenced a subscription to meet those charges. Mr. W. J. Chaplin has offered himself to the electors of Salisbury.

Finally, a Queen's Letter has been issued to the Lord Primate, authorising him and the Archbishop of York to promote contributions for the relief of the suffering Irish and Scotch. The week would not terminate more appropriately.

PRIVATE BILLS.

We had hoped (we still hope) that one of the earliest measures of the Legislature would have been the introduction of an Act for reducing the expenses of Private Bills, and of appointing boards—extra to the Railway Board—for the transaction of business, which ought not, from its comparative insignificance, to occupy the attention of our legislators. It has lately been shown, on the Minutes of Evidence taken before the House of Commons last session, that many parishes and communities have abstained from coming to Parliament for authority for lighting, paving, watering, &c., owing to the great expense of the preliminary measures, and the length of time that elapses before the necessary bills can be obtained. Every great state measure is an obstruction to local improvement; and every hour given to small country matters is so much abstracted from the consideration due to questions of large and national import. Parliament cannot give due attention to both branches of its duties. We shall show in our next how it may relieve itself of at least one serious tax upon its time, to the infinite advantage of the whole country.

We have received from a correspondent certain suggestions which contain much that is worthy of serious consideration. Many of these have already occupied the attention of Ministers, and we trust that before the end of the present session the merits of all will have been amply discussed, and the result applied to

improve the present condition of the poor of the United Kingdom.

First. To look well into Irish affairs, and to prepare for a collision with the inhabitants.

Inquire of the manufacturers of powder and shot if their sales have not greatly increased of late.

To get rid of the poor law commission root and branch. Sell the union houses and the land.

Return to the former system of affording out-door relief to the aged, infirm, and deserving poor, under the direction of the board of guardians as now constituted, with full powers to act.

To consider the state of ignorance of the poor, and to appoint schools in every parish in the United Kingdom, with competent masters and mistresses to instruct the children in reading, writings, and simple arithmetic, with the addition of needlework to the females, nothing beyond this being necessary. Colleges are already too numerous.

The Welsh, Irish, and Scotch not understanding English, to be obliged to attend these schools to learn it. The expenses to be paid by the state, or by rate, as in other cases. The children to be sent to school at the age of five and until ten, under way at they will be able to gain part of their subsistence. The masters and mistresses of these schools not to be allowed to receive payment from the parents of the children, and to be under the surveillance of the board of guardians as to their duties and good conduct.

Where the parishes are large and the population great, to be divided into as many districts as necessary. The guardians also to be empowered to examine into the state of the cottages in their several parishes, and when not found habitable, to see that they are made so; and further, when it is proved to their satisfaction that the labourer is not sufficiently remunerated for his services, to recommend an increase of wages by his employer.

No labourer to receive less than 7s. per week for his services, and from this sum to 15s. per week for an able bodied labourer.

To inquire into the state of the game laws, and of the demoralisation caused by them. A modification should take place by allowing the occupier or tenant to shoot and kill game from his own land, it being but reasonable that those who feed the game should have the profit.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, returned to Windsor Castle on Wednesday afternoon, from the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, escorted by a company of Life Guards. The royal children are in excellent health, and have taken their usual pony and walking exercises during the absence of the Court. They were on the grand staircase, under the care of Lady Lytton, when her Majesty arrived. It is said that much company is expected at the Castle during the next eight or ten days.

On Monday her Majesty and the Princess Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, left the Castle at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, in a pony carriage and four, for the Slough station, where the state carriage of the Great Western Railway Company was in waiting to convey the Royal party to Paddington. The escort to Slough consisted of a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. Her Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday afternoon. The Privy Council was attended by H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, and almost all the other members of the Government.

ROYAL VISIT TO BELVOIR CASTLE.—The Duke of Rutland was honoured by the company of H. R. H. the Dukes of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, at Belvoir Castle, on Monday last, when the illustrious guests came from Belton House, where they had been visiting the Earl and Countess of Brownlow.

THE CHURCH.

At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Monday, the 18th, Mr. St. John, Bishop of Exeter, was introduced to the Queen at an audience in the royal closet, and did homage on his appointment to that see.

The Bishop of Rochester has given notice that persons who propose to offer votes for domestic orders, at his general election, will be held twice in the year, about Trinity Sunday and Christmas must communicate their intentions to the bishop at least six months previously, or to his lordship's secretary, the Rev. H. Greenwell, M.A., minister of St. Germain's Chapel, Blackheath. His lordship has intimated that he objects to admit to priest's orders persons who have been ordained in other dioceses.

The Lord Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. John Lyons, M.A., to the incumbency of St. Mark's Church, Whitechapel, void by the cession of the Rev. Neville Jones.—The Rev. William Crutenden Crutenden, Curate of Huddersfield, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the Rectory of Alderley, near Congleton, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Charles Girdlestone.—The Rev. W. B. Bushby, M.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Winchester to the Rectory of Somersherstone, vacant by the cession of the Rev. J. L. Gooch, on the nomination of the Rev. George M. Coleridge, M.A., Prebendary of Winchester, in the cathedral church of Wells.—The Lord Bishop of Winchester has instituted the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, M.A., Lecturer of St. Swinith's, Cannon Street, London, to the Rectory of Nursling, near Southampton, vacant by the death of the late John Lakin.—Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The Lord Bishop of Norwich has instituted the Rev. Charles Buntell, jun., M.A., to the Rectory of Hoxham Marsh, Norfolk, vacant by the cession of the Rev. J. R. Thacker.—The Rev. H. A. B. has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the incumbency of St. Peter's Church, Salisbury, on the nomination of the Rev. J. W. Winkler, D.D., Vicar of Blackburn.—The Rev. J. Bayley, M.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to the incumbency of the New Theological College in that town.

RAILROADS.

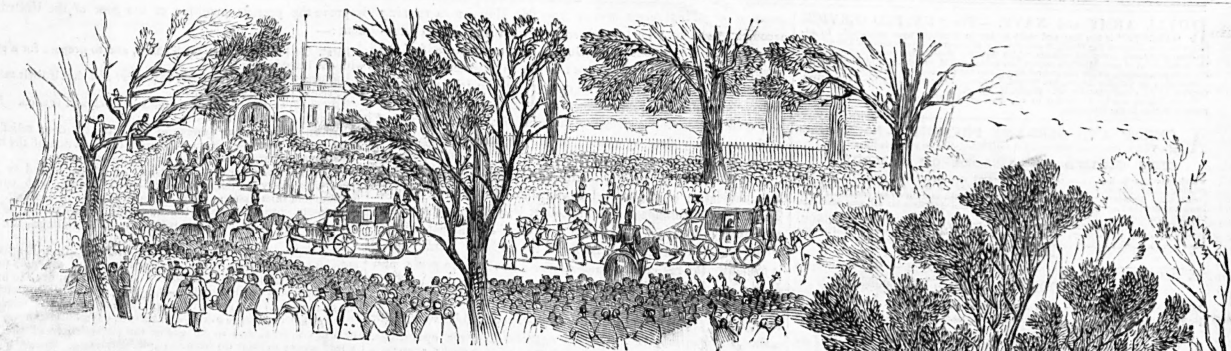
PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—In pursuance of the standing orders of last session, authorising Mr. Speaker to appoint one or more officers to be called "The Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills," one to be chief, that right hon. gentleman has appointed Mr. Smith (chief), and Mr. May, who in accordance with the 9th standing order fixed Friday last, the 15th inst., for the commencement of their duties. The petitions have been entered on the general list, in the order of their deposit, and by the speaker's regulation the petitions will be set down for hearing before the examiners in that order.

The examiners commenced their sittings daily at 10 o'clock precisely, and by the 10th standing order, "In case the promoters shall not appear at the time when the petition shall come on to be heard, the examiner to whom the case shall have been allotted shall strike the petition off the list, and shall not re-insert the same except by order of the house."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Mr. John Chubb, of St. Paul's Churchyard, recommends the following means of preventing railway accidents:—"Let there be no luggage carried on the roofs of the railway carriages, but let it all be deposited in vans, as is done on the Great Western Railway and most of the continental lines. On the luggage van next to the tender let there be a seat at the forepart of the van for a guard, to sit with his back to the engine, whose duty it will be to keep a look-out down the line of carriages. Over one lamp in each compartment of the carriages, let there be fixed to the top of the carriage outside an arch of iron gas tubing, about 2 feet 9 inches high, and through a hole in the under part of the top of the carriage, let there be a gas pipe, which shall be fastened to the arch two cords should run, and be fastened to the end of the cord running on to the top of the lamp. The other end of the cord running through the tubes must meet in the inside of the carriage, be joined together, and a handle appended to them. The operation of the whole would be as follows:—in case of illness or an accident, a passenger in any part of the train has only to pull the handle above his head and the lamp is raised; if it is daylight, the guard will see the lamp, or, if dark, he will see the light, and he has only to step from his seat to the tender and tell the engineer to stop the train. All this may be done in a few seconds."

A RAILWAY is contemplated between Vienna and Cracow. It is intended to effect at Oderberg the junction of the Northern line and that of Lower Silesia, and to prolong the latter by Kosel to Mielowitz, on the frontier of the ancient territory of Cracow.

WARMING RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—*Chaufetteries* heated with hot water have been introduced into the first-class carriages on the Amiens line, with great increase of comfort to the passenger.



OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened on Tuesday with a speech from the throne by her Majesty in person. The interest excited was unusually great, and notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, the line of route from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords was densely thronged with spectators from an early hour.

About half-past twelve o'clock detachments from the two regiments of household cavalry stationed in London, viz. the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, arrived from their respective barracks, and took up their stations as guards of honour, the former at the House of Lords, and the latter without the courtyard of the palace. The line throughout was kept by troops of the same regiments.

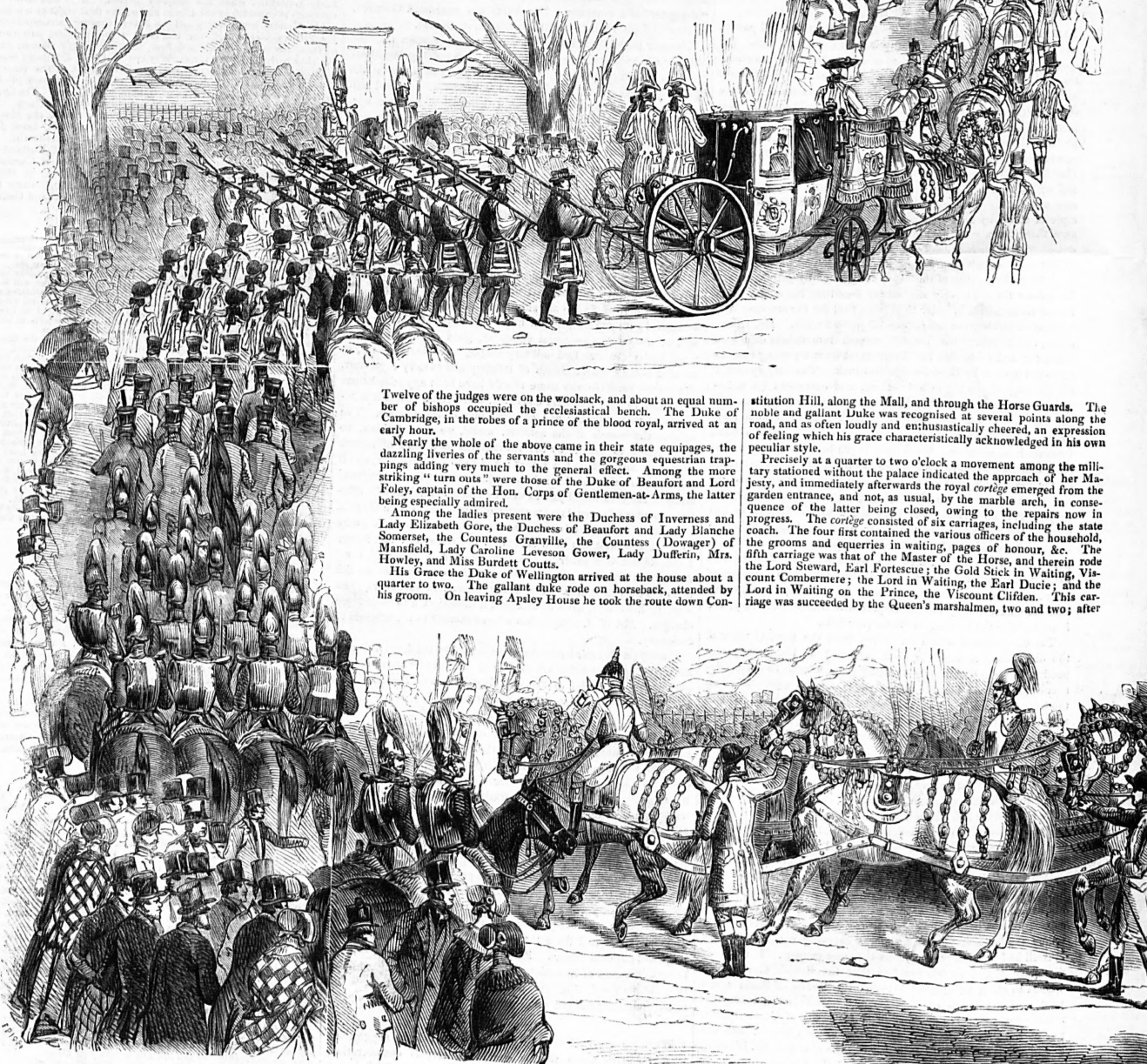
At one o'clock the Foreign ambassadors and ministers, great officers of state, and peers and peeresses possessing the *entree* began to arrive. Among the former we observed his excellency the French ambassador, his excellency the Hanoverian minister, his excellency

the Belgian minister, and Madame Van de Weyer, his excellency the Turkish minister and lady, his excellency the Danish minister, his excellency the Bavarian minister, his excellency the American minister, Madame Bunsen, his excellency the Dutch minister, Count Revel. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came early, and was loudly cheered by the populace.

The Comte de Montemolin, attended by the Marquis de Villa Franca and Colonel Merry, arrived shortly after the Duke of Cambridge. His Majesty was accommodated with a place in one of the side galleries of the House, by the express direction of the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl Grey, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Auckland, and the Lord Chancellor were among the ministers who reached the house early.

There were also present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Charleville, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Carew, Lord de Lisle, Lord Forester, Lord Colville, and Lord Hatherton. Upwards of eighty peers had entered the house before the arrival of her Majesty.



Twelve of the judges were on the woolsack, and about an equal number of bishops occupied the ecclesiastical bench. The Duke of Cambridge, in the robes of a prince of the blood royal, arrived at an early hour.

Nearly the whole of the above came in their state equipages, the dazzling liveries of the servants and the gorgeous equestrian trappings adding very much to the general effect. Among the more striking "turn outs" were those of the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Foley, captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, the latter being especially admired.

Among the ladies present were the Duchess of Inverness and Lady Elizabeth Gore, the Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Blanche Somerset, the Countess Granville, the Countess (Dowager) of Mansfield, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, Lady Dufferin, Mrs. Howley, and Miss Burdett Coutts.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at the house about a quarter to two. The gallant duke rode on horseback, attended by his groom. On leaving Apsley House he took the route down Con-

stitution Hill, along the Mall, and through the Horse Guards. The noble and gallant Duke was recognised at several points along the road, and as often loudly and enthusiastically cheered, an expression of feeling which his grace characteristically acknowledged in his own peculiar style.

Precisely at a quarter to two o'clock a movement among the military stationed without the palace indicated the approach of her Majesty, and immediately afterwards the royal *cortège* emerged from the garden entrance, and not, as usual, by the marble arch, in consequence of the latter being closed, owing to the repairs now in progress. The *cortège* consisted of six carriages, including the state coach. The four first contained the various officers of the household, the groom and equerries in waiting, pages of honour, &c. The fifth carriage was that of the Master of the Horse, and therein rode the Lord Steward, Earl Fortescue; the Gold Stick in Waiting, Viscount Combermere; the Lord in Waiting, the Earl Ducie; and the Lord in Waiting on the Prince, the Viscount Clifden. This carriage was succeeded by the Queen's marshmen, two and two; after

whom came the Queen's footmen, in their state liveries, two and two, who, in turn, were succeeded by a party of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Then followed the state coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, most beautifully caparisoned in dark blue trappings. Her Majesty occupied a seat on the right hand, having Prince Albert on her left. The Duchess of Sutherland (mistress of the robes), and the Marchioness of Douro (lady in waiting) faced her Majesty and the Prince. A troop of the Royal Horse Guards brought up the rear. As the state coach emerged from the precincts of the palace, her Majesty was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled thousands. Both the Queen and the Prince were looking remarkably well; her Majesty smiled graciously in acknowledgment of the loyal manifestations with which she was greeted, and the Prince Consort was no less condescending in his recognition of the homage rendered to the royal presence. The Duchess of Sutherland and the Marchioness of Douro, than whom, perhaps, no more appropriate companions for royalty could be selected from among the European aristocracy, came in for a full share of popular admiration.

The park was densely thronged, but there was a most enviable absence of anything like confusion throughout the whole line of route. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence and several other noblemen were on horseback in the park when the cortege passed. At every point, so soon as a glimpse of the state coach and its august inmates could be obtained, the cheering of the spectators was renewed, and continued until the royal party had gone far out of sight. Her Majesty alighted at the door of the House of Lords precisely at a quarter past two o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the robing room. After a few moments' delay her Majesty entered the House of Lords, preceded by the heralds in their state tabards, followed by the Lord Chancellor and the great officers of state, the Earl of Zetland bearing the cap of maintenance, the Marquis of Lansdowne the crown on a cushion, and the Duke of Wellington the sword of state. Prince Albert walked on the left of her Majesty, who proceeded to the throne and took her seat. The Duke of Wellington, bearing the sword of state, ascended the steps of the throne, and took his station on her Majesty's left hand, between her Majesty and Prince Albert, and rather in advance of the Prince. The other officers of state were ranged on either side. Her Majesty was attired in a superb dress of white satin, with a stomacher radiant with diamonds, and a coronet to correspond. On the Queen entering the House, the peers and peeresses all rose, and remained standing until her Majesty, having ascended the throne, desired them to be seated. The Lord Chancellor then, standing on the left of the Queen, delivered the royal speech to her Majesty. His lordship then directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to the House of Lords. The dulness of the atmosphere during the early part of the afternoon had rendered it necessary to light the candles in the house. Just before the entrance of her Majesty the weather brightened; the candles were, however, allowed to remain lighted, and the effect of the magnificent jewels worn by the Queen and the Duchess of Sutherland was thereby greatly heightened. At half-past two o'clock precisely the Speaker, attired in his state robes, and accompanied by a number of members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar, when her Majesty read the following:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest concern that, upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland and in parts of Scotland.

In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country.

With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed, and have received wages, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament. Some deviations from that Act, which had been authorised by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police.

It is satisfactory to me to observe that in many of the most distressed districts the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition

of Ireland. You will perceive, in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that part of the United Kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

The marriage of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my government and those of France and Spain.

The extinction of the Free State of Cracow has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

Festestain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French will be earnestly directed to that end.

My relations generally with foreign powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the Estimates to be prepared, with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard to economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for the establishment of local courts for the recovery of small debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the Act relates may, by this measure, be materially facilitated.

I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns, an object the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

Deeply sensible of the blessings which, after a season of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to your nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit; and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved, by your deliberative wisdom.

On her Majesty's return from the House of Lords she was saluted with greetings even more enthusiastic than those which had gratified her on her progress down.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The whole of the daily and evening papers appear to have copied the Queen's speech incorrectly, for we are informed that the sentence relative to the Spanish marriage is unfinished, and that the following words are omitted—"of which copies will be laid before you." Without this the paragraph is absurd. Lord Hatherton, in moving the Address, alluded to this part of her Majesty's speech in the following words:—"The Queen, in her gracious speech, from the throne this day has mentioned the subject of the Montpensier marriage, and promised us the papers relating to that remarkable event."

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

GLOUCESTER.—T. G. Clayton, Esq., of Byerly Hall, Yorkshire, has consented to be put in nomination for the city of Gloucester, at the next general election, on Whig-Radical principles.

CHESTER.—A movement is on foot in this city, promoted by some gentlemen of liberal politics, to induce Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, to announce himself a candidate.

LAMBETH.—Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt has contradicted the report that he would not again offer himself as a candidate for Lambeth.

HONITON.—Colonel Baillie, it is said, will retire at the next election, and Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., at present M.P. for Beverley, and chairman to the East India Company, is likely to offer himself as a candidate on the Conservative interest.

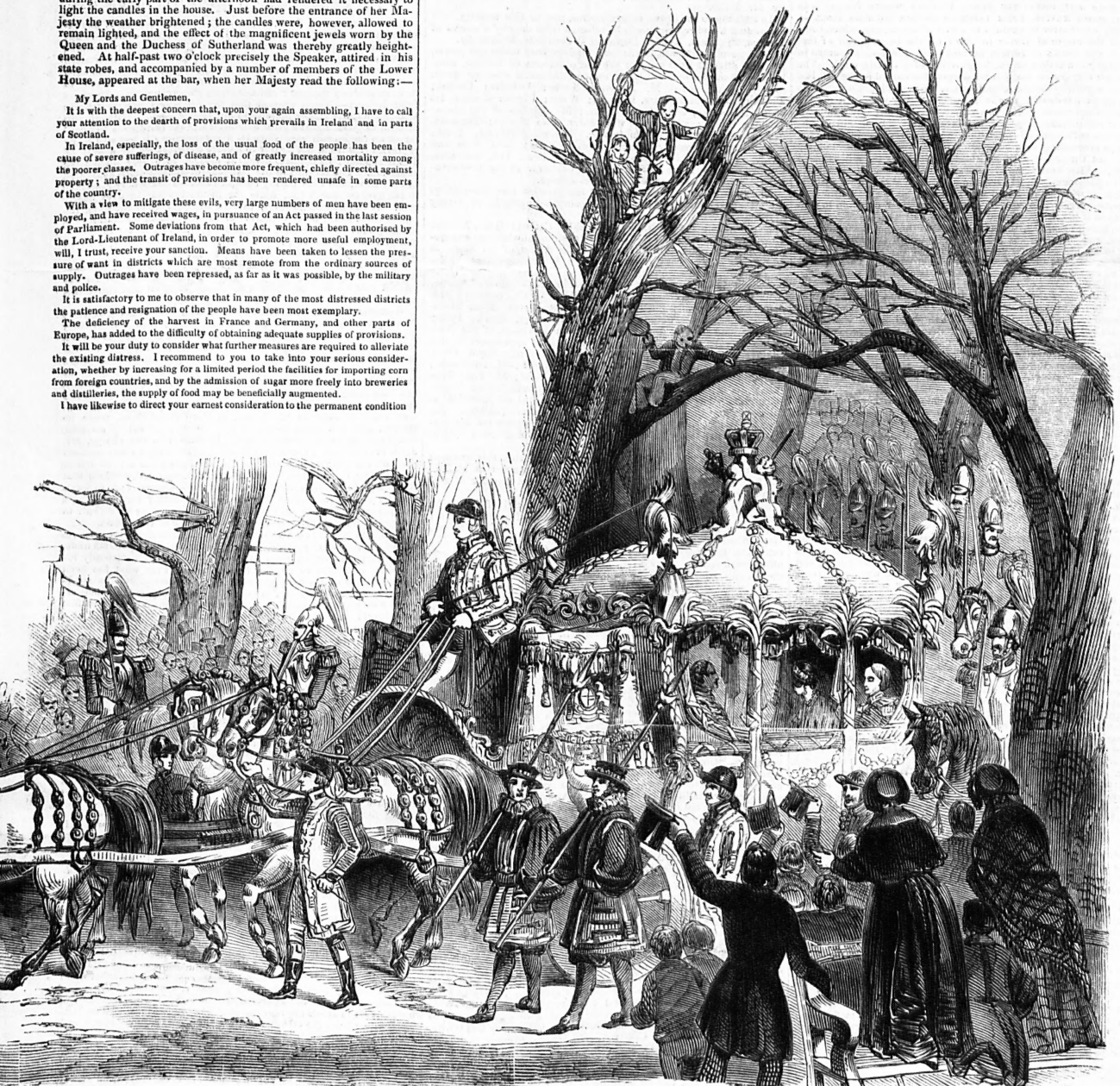
BATH.—Lord Ashley has consented to allow himself to be put in nomination, and the Tory party have commenced a subscription for defraying the election expenses.

SALISBURY.—An election of a member for Salisbury has become necessary in the room of Mr. Hussey. Mr. Chaplin, the chairman of the South Western Railway Company, has been applied to by some of the inhabitants of the city to allow himself to be proposed as a candidate.

ANDOVER.—A rumour has been afloat for some days past, that Mr. Gully, the well-known sporting gentleman, will be put forward with Ralph Etwall, Esq., on the Liberal side, at the next election for this borough.

GLASGOW.—The "Glasgow Argus" contradicts, on "authority," a rumour that Mr. Lumsden, the late provost, is to be a candidate at the next election. All parties appear to concur, that in the event of a vacancy, Mr. McGregor, of the Board of Trade, would stand.

WEST SUSSEX.—A new writ was moved on Tuesday for West Sussex, Col. C. Wyndham having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.



THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The Italian Opera season will commence about the middle of the next month. We have received a programme of the preparations and engagements made to render the coming season one of greater brilliancy than any preceding one. A perusal of the following will speak for itself. The principal performers are:-

Madame de Cerny, the celebrated soprano, for the entertainment of his constant patrons and oldest friends, the *haut ton* of the metropolis. We are satisfied ourselves that the result will be as successful and as satisfactory as the worthy manager can desire, and will be no more than the merest justice to the artist.

Engagements for the Opera.—Madlle. Jenny Lind, her first appearance in this country; Madame del Carmen Montenegro, her first appearance at this theatre; Madlle. Sanchioli; the contralto, Signora Vietti, her first appearance in this country; Madame Daria, her first appearance in this country; and Madame Castellani, Signor Fraschini, the great tenor of Italy, his first appearance in this country; and the favourite tenor, Signor Gardoni, now of the Italian Opera, Paris, having lately withdrawn, at a great pecuniary sacrifice, to appear in this country; Signor Borelli, the celebrated basso cantore, his first appearance in this country; Signor Superci, the distinguished baritone, his first appearance in this country; Signor F. Lablache; Signor Corelli; Signor Borella, his first appearance in this country; the celebrated basso cantore, Herr Staudigl, his first appearance; and Signor

Colletti, the Italian Opera at Paris. That great composer, the Chevalier Meyerbeer, has arranged to visit this country to bring out the "Camp de Silesie," and another of his admired *chef d'œuvres*, the principal parts in the "Camp de Silesie" by Madlle. Lind and Signor Fraschini. The celebrated Dr. Mendelsohn Bartholdy will likewise visit England and produce an opera expressly composed for Her Majesty's Theatre; the libretto founded on "The Tempest of Shakespeare, written expressly by the great composer, Sir George Thomas Stauagli; *Prospero*, Signor Lablache. It is likewise announced with great satisfaction that Signor Verdi, having recovered from his severe illness, has expressly composed for this theatre a new opera, of which the plot is founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller. Rossini's opera of "Robert Bruce," lately produced at the Académie Royale, has been also secured. Mesdames Castellan, Sanchioli, and Montenegro; Signors Fraschini and Gardoni, will appear in the *opéra-comique* of "The Little Shop," whose engagements commence in March, will appear immediately after Easter. Director of the music, Mr. Ralph.

The Chorus has been selected with the greatest care from Italy, Germany, and England; and will comprise upwards of eighty performers.

performers commitments for the Ballet — Madlle. Carlotta Grisi, Madlle. Lucie Grahn, and Madlle. Cerito; in addition to which an engagement has been made with Signora Caroline Rossi, of La Scala, at Milan, and other great theatres of Italy, who will make her first appearance on the first night of the season in a new ballet, expressly composed for her arrival, by M. Taglion; and Madlle. Carlotta Grisi, of the Wanthier, of La Scala, her first appearance in this country; Madame Petit Stephan; Madlle. Honoré; and Madlle. Elise Montfort. Mesdames Thévenot, Julien, Lamoureux, Emile, Fanny Pascales, and Berlin; and Madlle. Caroline Baucourt, of the Académie Royale, and La Scala, Milan, her first appearance in this country; and Madlle. Lucie Grahn, of the Académie Royale, Paris, her first appearance in this country; M. Gosselin; M. Di Mattia; Signor Veufla; M. Gouriet; and M. Bertrand. M. Paul Taglion; and M. Perrot. Composer of the ballet music, Signor Pugnani. Amongst the novelties of the ballet department will be produced, at the first performance, a new ballet, entitled *Le Prince et la Fée*, which, as the original grand ballet will be produced, written expressly for her Majesty's Theatre, by the celebrated poet Henri Heine, on a subject selected from the old legends of Germany.

In consequence of the enthusiastic manner in which this eminent actress has received last season, hopes are entertained that Madlle. Taglion may be induced to appear for a limited number of performances.

Maitres de Baller. — M. Paul Taglioni, M. Casati de La Scala, and M. Perrot. Various other novel ballets and diversissements are in more or less immediate preparation, in which Madlle. Carlotte, M. Casati, and M. Perrot will be the principal characters. The celebrated *pas de Quatre* and *pas des Déeses* will be revived, and another grand *pas* by M. Perrot, *La Constellation*, which, united all the peculiar attractions of the *pas des Déeses* and *pas de Quatre*. The celebrated *pas de Quatre* will be revived, and another grand *pas* by M. Perrot, *La Constellation*, which, united all the peculiar attractions of the *pas des Déeses* and *pas de Quatre*. The celebrated opera of "the first time at her Majesty's Theatre, Donizetti's celebrated opera of "La Favorita," in which Signor Gardoni will make his first appearance in this country; to conclude with an entertainment by M. Paul Taglioni, in which Madlle. Caroline Rossi will appear.

FRANÇAIS PLAYS.—The *Außerde des Adrets* was to have been played on Monday night, but *La Dame de St. Tropez* was substituted by desire of her Majesty, who attended the St. James's Theatre. She was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Marchioness of Douro, Miss Dawson, Lord Ducie, Lord A. Paget, and Colonel Seymour, the Marquis of Loring, the Marquis of Bazel, French and English nobles, and the Countess of Lechnor; the Austrian ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, the Belgian minister and Madame Van de Weyer. The inimitable acting of Lemaitre in this powerful melodrama produced a most sensible effect upon the audience, who repeatedly during the progress of the piece testified their approbation and applause by the loudest and most repeated shouts of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" The interest of the piece was not less maintained by Madlle. Clarisse, Madlle. Angèle, and M. Cartilage, who were interestingly and ably assisted by her Majesty's attention was equally arrested with that of the very fashionable party present on this occasion.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTS IN THE PARKS.—On Monday the weather continued its severity, the thermometer generally as low as 24, or six degrees below the freezing point. A rather heavy fall of snow occurred in the afternoon in the eastern suburbs of the metropolis; very little, however, fell at the same time in any other district. About ten o'clock on the night the wind shifted, and the thermometer rose to 32 degrees.

The ornamental waters in St. James's Park were frequented as usual by numerous skaters. Towards evening an accident occurred to a gentleman named Scadding, residing in the Strand, who, while skating, fell, and sustained a severe fracture of the right arm, which was broken down, and Mr. Scadding's arm was broken and his skull severely fractured. Several other accidents occurred, owing to the breaking of the ice, &c., but the prompt assistance rendered by the officers of the Royal Humane Society prevented any loss of life.

FIRE IN THE REGENT CIRCUS.—On Monday evening, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in Regent Circus, Piccadilly, in the tenure of Mr. B. B. Nichols, florist. The engines of the County and City Fire Companies were sent to the spot, and the fire was speedily extinguished, but not until a quantity of linen was damaged by fire, &c. The loss will fall on the County Fire Office.

twen eleven and twelve o'clock, and hundreds of persons who were hurrying to see her Majesty proceed to Parliament became cognisant of it. The unhappy victim was a waggoner, named Richard Head, aged about 30, in the employ of Messrs. Parry, coal merchants, of a narrow Road, in the Strand, who were driving a team of four horses, progressing towards Hyde Park, with a wagon loaded with coke. A portion of the harness got deranged, and whilst Head was trying to arrange it, without stopping the horses, they started off, and threw him down, and one of the wheels passed straight over his head and neck, and he was killed. The driver, seeing the accident, and that the policeman scooped them up with his hands. Of course death and the accident were simultaneous.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE.—On Monday evening Mr. Mills resided at the Regalia, Augustus Street, Regent's Park, the inquest on the body of Mr. T. Francis Justice, solicitor. The inquiry was adjourned at the wish of deceased's friends, that a *post mortem* examination might be made to satisfy the public that deceased had not committed suicide, as reported in some of the newspapers. Mr. Lerew, the surgeon, who had opened the body, proved distinctly that death resulted from a natural cause, viz. from effusion of serous fluid on the brain. Verdict, "Natural death."

ALARMING FIRES IN LAMBETH.—On Wednesday morning a very destructive fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. H. Albert, a bookseller and stationer, Princes' Road, Lambeth. The flames, when first discovered, were raging in the lower part of the premises, which are three stories high, and it was some time before the inmates were able to escape. The engines of the London brigade, West of England, and parish were soon upon the spot, and an immediate supply of water being obtained from the Lambeth mains, the firemen set to work, but notwithstanding their utmost exertions, they were unable to get the flames subdued until the whole of the furniture and other effects in the premises had been completely consumed, and the building gutted. Mr. Albert's loss is considerable, and, unfortunately, he was not insured. The firemen had scarcely returned to their stations from the above, when they were called to another outbreak in the York Road. Upon their arrival there, it was found that the fire had broken out in Mrs. Boyce's oil store, the premises No. 60, in the York Road, has been so appalled at what Mrs. Boyce saw while she was sitting up, that she immediately got up. She immediately got up, and on opening the door of the kitchen found the place in a general blaze, and there is little doubt that had it not been for the opportune discovery made by Mrs. Boyce, the burning might have continued for some time longer. As it was, the fire was confined to that portion of the house in which it commenced. The origin of both fires is unknown.

INTERESTING TO MEDICAL MEN.

ROYAL JENNIFER INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Friday, Mr. D. Wire in the chair. It appeared by the report which was read by the secretary, that upwards of 6000 children had been vaccinated by the officers of the institution in the last year, and that large supplies of the vaccine virus had been sent to the East and West Indies, to Scotland, and to Ireland, to meet the every increasing demands from those countries—especially from Ireland, (where the small pox is still very prevalent)—and among the lower classes there were fast fading away. With this amount of good, and the great benefits which the institution had conferred on the human race since its first formation, it was still to be regretted that it did not appear to receive a corresponding degree of public support; its finances being at present in a very dispirited state. The number of subscribers to the institution, the year before, amounted to only 340*l.*, and after paying current expenses there only remained in the bankers' hands 15*l.*, while the institution was in debt nearly 300*l.* It was hoped, however, that in the year ensuing, when the public came to know the condition of so valuable an institution, the subscriptions would be such as to relieve it from its present pecuniary embarrassments, and to place it on a footing, in point of funds, corresponding with its usefulness.

Mr. WAKLEY, M. P.—Letters have been received from the hon. member for Finsbury, stating that his health had been so far recruited that he will be enabled to return to town and assume his public duties.

WOKSHIR STREET.—Mr. John Spencer, a surgeon residing at Stoke Newington, was charged on Tuesday with being drunk and furiously driving a horse and gig, whereby a boy, named Henry Emtontown, had been seriously injured. Mr. Miles, the magistrate, called on the witness, who came in the witness box, and, after a short examination, was attracted by a loud scream, and on looking in the direction hence perceived that the defendant had knocked down a boy and a donkey, and both lying in the road apparently much hurt. The defendant continued his course at unabated speed, but was pursued by the witness until he reached the Angel, at Tottenham Cross, when heathen the witness, who was a medical gentleman, called out to him, and he stated that he could scarcely stand. In answer to the charge, Mr. John Hutchinson, a medical gentleman, stated that he was in company of the defendant, whom he did not consider at all imbricated at the time in question. Mr. Bingham, however, considered that the charge had been clearly established, and ordered him to pay a fine of £10, or to be imprisoned for three months, or to be liable to compensation for the injuries he had occasioned, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

PAINLESS SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Numerous as are the cases reported of successful surgical operations performed on patients under the influence of ether, none of them appear to us sufficiently interesting or useful to require further record than what has been awarded them in the daily journals. The discovery, and its application to surgical purposes, is valuable, but we object to its indiscriminate employment, which must wait until more experienced and judicious introducers into practice had been able to put the shackles of a patent upon their specific against pain. We make these remarks however, preparatory to alluding to a simple and ingenious mode of exhibiting the vapour of ether, which will afford the fullest opportunity for the most obscure village apothecary to command the services of his countryman in this perfect palliative. It has been communicated to us by Mr. Eden, of Lougham Place, an ingenious and expert dentist, who has on several occasions tested its perfect applicability for the purposes required. The apparatus consists of a large bladder, in which is introduced a piece of sponge about two inches in diameter. To the mouth of this is attached a hollow tube four inches long, the orifice having a caiber equal to the last joint of a flute. When inflated, in Mr. Eden's case, formed the required article. The apparatus is used in the following manner; the patient reclines on a sofa, and sulphuric ether is introduced into the bladder, which, being inflated, thus forms a reservoir, that, on inhalation, will be found to contain a large volume of air powerfully charged with ether. Regarding the effects of this vapour, Mr. Eden says, "The patient, after medical student, applied the end of the tube to his mouth, whilst I held the right hand, supported the bladder, and with my left hand, and forefinger, pressed down the nostrils, so that inspiration and expiration were carried on between the air contained in the patient's lungs and the vapour generated in the bladder, the sides of it collapsing and expanding during respiration. In less than two minutes the patient was perfectly motionless, and quietly reclining on the chair. I extracted two teeth, no symptom of pain or disturbance being at all manifested. He laid quiet for half an hour, and then awoke, saying he felt better than he did when his teeth were drawn, till he had ascertained the fact by feeling his gums. He then found that a fourth tooth was much decayed, and he requested me to extract it once more, but I deemed it prudent to delay this for a couple of days." Mr. Eden's account of the action of ether upon his patient in the first instance is graphic. Having put the end of the tube to his mouth, he observed the ether adhere to the interior of it, and in about six to seven minutes the pupils began to dilate. In eight to ten minutes from the commencement, the pupils became dilated, and there was considerable congestion about the tissues and vessels of the neck and face, and he appeared to be in a sound sleep, with his eyes wide open, the body being in an erect sitting posture. We then gently reclined him back in the operating chair. We again observed the same effects, and he remained in the same state for five or six minutes, can be apprehended in the use of ether as recommended, still, to administer it indiscriminately to all habits and constitutions, would be highly dangerous and improper,

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THE QUEEN v. THE MAYOR OF DOWRY.—THE OMISSION BY CHURCHWARDENS TO SIGN A BURGESS LIST, DOES NOT DENIENTE THOSE PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED IT FROM HAVING THEM INSERTED ON THE BURGESS ROLL. This was a demurrer to a return to a writ of *mandamus*, which commanded the churchwardens to sign the Burgess list, on the ground that, although the names of certain persons which had been presented to him, for such insertion, on the Burgess list of a certain ward, The return set forth as excuse, that the Burgess list named in the writ had not been signed by the churchwardens, as the Municipal Corporations rates due from the parties complaining had been paid; and it asserted that certain sufficiency had not been paid. The demurrer impugned the sufficiency of the first of these answers; objected to the second as amounting to a general traverse; and complained of the third as not being necessary. After hearing an argument thereon, the court had postponed its judgment. Lord Denman now said that the court, without determining whether or not it was necessary for the churchwardens to sign the Burgess lists, was of opinion that their omission to sign them, even if true, was not a sufficient answer to the writ, and that, therefore, it was necessary, the allegation that they had been paid was material, and therefore was properly traversed in its terms. With regard to the last point, the court thought that the statement of the specific rates had not been sufficiently particular. There would therefore be judgment for the Crown on the first and third points,

the court's judgment on the second day.

THE COURT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, — Wednesday was fixed for a dividend meeting in the case of Chambers and Chambers, bankrupts, who were bankers in Bond Street, and lessees of the Italian Opera House. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Esplan applied for the court's direction as to the construction of a deed of arrangement and reference entered into between the assignees of the bankrupts and the trustees of the Italian Opera House. Under that arrangement it was agreed that 23,000*l.* should be paid by the assignees to be thus distributed: — 13,000*l.* for the cost of Mr. Chambers' solicitors; 7,000*l.* to Mrs. Chambers and her family, and 3,000*l.* for Mr. Chambers, in addition to which he received 9,000*l.* of the costs being only 4,000*l.* There was a sum of 11,000*l.* of trust money in the hands of the trustees, and the question was raised as to whether the 7,000*l.* was or was not to be taken as part of the 11,000*l.*, but Sir William Follett, before whom the question had been submitted, considered it was not. His honour considered that the trustees ought to prove for the whole amount. The debts proved in the course of the day were nearly 100,000*l.* in addition to 220,000*l.* already proved, upon which a further dividend of 7*½* in the pound will be declared in few days; it has been paid.

THE LOST OR CORRUPT.—The trial just brought to an issue by the representatives of the late Dugald Stewart and Messrs. A. and C. Black, in Edinburgh, as involving important legal points, and disclosing some curious literary facts, we think worthy of some special notice. The relative position of author and bookseller has been a subject of much discussion, and the late Stewart's dissatisfaction, arising mostly from the utter ignorance of authors of the details of publishing, and of booksellers of the pangs of authorship. We are glad, therefore, when a searching trial like the present discloses nothing but the liberality and honour of the bookseller, showing that a truly liberal man had been awarded, acknowledged, and paid for his services. The trial, we think, was conducted for the really excellent. The last copyright law settled that the articles contributed to a periodical belong to the proprietor of such periodical, but cannot be published separately without the consent of the author. In the present instance it was endeavoured to be maintained by the representative of Dugald Stewart, that the *Encyclopædia* (about 1600) was paid for it) was intended only for the "Supplement of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*," and not for the re-edition of that work, incorporating all the supplementary and much additional matter. The evidence of Mr. Robert Cadell, and other authoritative witnesses, however, put the matter in so strong a light, that the plea was not pressed, and the court gave judgment in favour of the defendants. During the trial, the magnitude of the expenses of this truly national work, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, seventh edition, in twenty-one volumes, quarto, was shown, and it was proved to have been no less a sum than 125,667*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, a sum which, when considered as the venture of two private individuals, is truly creditable to their sagacity and enterprise. It is to be regretted that it includes every item of expenditure, among which the following are the most important:—

Contributions and Editing	22,590	2 11
Printing	18,610	1 4
Stereotyping	3,317	5 8
Paper	27,851	15 7
Bookbinding	12,739	12 2
Engraving and Plate Printing	11,777	18

For the contribution of the Dissertation in question, Dugald Stewart received £100 from Constable and Co. 1803/4, and for the accompanying dissertations on the Principles of Machinery of John Gordon Leslie, the present proprietors of the Encyclopædia paid 1080/4. The cost of Professor Playfair's Dissertation is not precisely stated, but it paid for at the same rate as Sir John Leslie's, it could not fall short of 500/4. For editing the volume the sum of 320/4 was paid, bringing up the total expenditure for the literary labour of this volume to £1900. The Society only paid 166,520/4 had as yet been returned to the proprietors, but it was not the least gratifying to which as it embraces the works of so many celebrated men must continue for many years, will ultimately reward the spirit and energy of its projectors.—*Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

A Book of Roxburghe Ballads. Edited by John P. Collier, Esq.
London: Longman, 1847.

Within the memory of man the lighter literature of the lower classes consisted of rudely printed ballads, hawked about by noisy mendicants and sturdy beggars. During the two centuries preceding it was an eminent feature of their habits, reflecting both their manners and feelings, and now affords useful illustration of the character of the English peasantry during that period of our history. The volume we have undertaken to examine and report upon is a collection of these curious street ballads. They belong to the earlier portion of the period referred to, that is, to the latter part of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First. The former of these monarchs, good Queen Bess, was evidently during her lifetime an especial favourite of the class who patronised these effusions, for her effigy is found frequently appended as a tail-piece to recommend them to the favour of the purchasers. The one we have selected for our page from the illustrations given in the volume, is a facsimile of a woodcut that adorns an interesting historical ballad connected with the treason and punishment of Ballard, Babbington, and others, executed at Tyburn, for their participation in the plot of Throgmorton, in 1584:—

First to deprive our gracious queen, religion for to change,
And then for to invade the realm by troops of foraine power,
To overthrow the government, and kill her in her tower,
Or forcibly to dispossesse the queen of England's grace,
And to proclaime the Scottish queen, and set her in her place.

A few historical notices connected with ballad-lore, contained in Mr. Collier's introduction, are very interesting; and as collecting, collating, and editing appears throughout to have been a task con-



WIT IS NEVER GOOD TILL IT IS BOUGHT.

genial to the taste and genius of Mr. Collier, the result has been a work of no ordinary research. It appears that the oldest printed ballad known to be extant, is that on the downfall of Thomas Lord Cromwell, in 1540, reprinted by Dr. Percy. At this early period we find considerable latitude of thought and expression assumed by the caterers of this species of popular entertainment; and in these humble broadsides, it may be observed, that the public opinion of the time found means to animadvert upon and ridicule the oppressive or foolish measures of the government, so much so, indeed, that both Henry VIII. and Mary were obliged to take steps for their suppression, and accordingly published edicts against ballads, in common with books, rhymes, and treatises. From Mr. Collier's remarks upon the ballads of the succeeding reign may also be gathered reason sufficient for Elizabeth's popularity, for we are told,—

No such restraint was deemed necessary when Elizabeth succeeded her sister, and the consequence was, an increase of ballads and ballad-singers; then it was that some productions of the kind, which had been preserved in manuscript, were printed, and new additions were made to the popular stock. Robert Langham, who wrote his "Letter from Kenilworth" in the autumn of 1575, has left behind him in a goodly list of works of romance and drollery then in circulation, including a bundle of ballads, "fair wrapped up in parchment and bound with a whip-cord;" these, he tells us, were "all ancient," meaning, perhaps, to refer to a date when such publications had been forbidden. Matters continued without much alteration during the reign of James I., excepting that particular printers were then licensed to publish broadsides and other pieces, occupying one side of paper, of course including ballads. They granted assignmns to others for stipulated sums, and the "worshipful trades" of ballad-making, ballad-selling, and ballad-singing, had certainly never been more flourishing. About the middle of the reign of Charles I. some new writers of this class made their appearance, the principal of whom was Martin Parker, who industriously sought himself every opportunity for putting his pen to paper. He was subsequently assisted by another prolific poet of the same description, named Lawrence Price, while Wade, Cunnell, Guy, &c., were not by any means slow in their contributions. Thus we have many more broadsides belonging to the forty years immediately preceding the Restoration, than have come down to us during the whole previous period from the Reformation. Among them are included not a few reprints of older ballads, of which only the re-impressions are now extant; they were, no doubt, scarce when their republication was undertaken by the printers, booksellers, and stationers, who carried on a profitable business from about 1620 to 1660.



MY WIFE WILL BE MY MASTER.

We must not, however, occupy an entire page with these learned, but comparatively dry details. We shall therefore proceed to offer our readers a few examples of these old songs for the million; but before doing so, we must observe, in reference to our pictorial illustrations, that they are intended only to show the character of the woodcuts, which had used to be prefixed indiscriminately to the broadsides, without much regard to the subject. We shall not, therefore, attempt to describe them further than mentioning the title of the ballad to which they are appended in Mr. Collier's edition; and if curiosity be excited by such a course, without being gratified here, we beg to refer our readers to the "Book of Roxburghe Ballads" itself for further enlightenment upon the subject.

Our first selection will be the "West Country Damsel's Complaint," which, from its style and character, may be presumed to be one of the earliest date in the collection. The old tune to which it is written, "Johnny Armstrong," is also evidence of this. The original title runs, "The West Country Damsel's Complaint; or, the

Faithful Lover's Last Farewell," being the relation of a young maid who pined herself to death for the love of a young man, who, after he had notice of it, died likewise for grief.

When will you marry me, William,
And make me your wedded wife?
Or take you your keen bright sword,
And rid me out of my life.

Will.

Say no more so then, Lady,
say you no more then so,

For you shall unto the wild Forrest,
And amongst the buck and doe,
Where thou shalt eat of the hips and
haws,
And thou shalt drink of the cold
that runs underneath your feet.



THE SUBSTANCE OF ALL THE LATE INTENDED TREASON.

Now had she not been in the wild
forrest
passing three months and a day,
But with hunger and cold she had her
fill,
till she was quite worn away.

At last she saw a fair tyld house,
and there she swore tyld house,
That she would to that fair tyld
house,
there for to get her some food;

But when she came unto the gates,
aloud, aloud she cry'd,
An alms, an alms, my own sister,
I ask you for no pride.

Her sister call'd up her merry men all,
by one, by two, and by three,
And bid them hunt away that wild
doe,
as far as ere they could see.

They hunted her o'er hill and dale,
and they hunted her so sore,



THE FATHER'S ADMONITION.

That they hunted her into the Forrest,
where her sorrows grew more and
more.

She laid a stone all at her head,
and down she lay between these two,
till death had lul'd her asleep.

When sweet Will came and stood at
her head,
and likewise stood at her feet,
A thousand times he kiss'd her cold
lips,
her body being fast asleep.

Yea, seven times he stood at her feet,
and seven times at her head:
A thousand times he shook her hand,
although her body was dead.

Ah, wretched me! he loudly cry'd,
what is it that I have done?
O, would't the powers above I'd
dy'd,
when thus I left her alone!

Come, come you gentle red-breast
now,
and prepare for us a tomb,
Whilst unto cruel Death I bow,
and sing like a swan my doom.



THE BACHELOR'S FEAST.

Why could I ever cruel be
unto so fair a creature?
Alas she dy'd for love of me,
the loveliest life in nature!

For me she left her home so fair
to wander in this wild grove,
And there she sighs and pines and cares,
she ended her life for love.

This "country damsel's complaint" is not the only specimen in the volume of our ancestors' idea of the sentimental and feeling, for we have a fine old ditty, certainly of a more manly, but not less romantic character, and which affords some illustration of that love of country

life and of agricultural pursuits, which seems to have always characterised the English people. We may also observe, that the following ballad of "The Milkmaid's Life" was an especial favourite of Isaac Walton:—

You rural roddasses,
that woods and fields possess,
Assist me with your skill,
That may direct my quill
more loudly to express
The mirth and delight,
Both morning and night,
on mountain or in dale,
Of them who chuse
This trade to use,
And through cold dewes
Do never refuse
to carry the milking pail.

The bravest lasses gay
live not so merry as they;
In honest civil sort,
They make each other sport,
as they trudge on their way.
Come faire or foul weather,
They're fearful of neither;
their courages never quail:
In wet and dry,
Though winds be hye,
And darke the sky,
They're none deny
to carry the milking pail.

Their hearts are free from care,
they never will despair,
What ever them befall:
They bravely bear out-ill,
and fortune's frowns out-dare.
They pleasantly sing
To welcome the spring,
'gainst heaven they sever rayle:
If grass we grow
Their thanks they show,
And frost or snow,
They merrily goe
along with the milking pail.

Base idleness they doe scorn:
they rise very early i' th' morn,
And walk into the field,
Where pretty birds doe yell
brave music on every thorn:
The linnet and thrush
Doe sing on each bush,
and the dulcet nightingale
Her note doth straine
In a jocular vein,
To entertaine
That worthy traine,
which carry the milking pail.

Upon the first of May,
with garlands fresh and gay,
With mirth and musick sweet,
For such a season meet,
they pass their time away:
They dance away sorrow,
And all the day thorow
their legs doe never fayle;
The nimble
Their feet doe ply,
And bravely try
The victory
in honour of th' milking pail.

If any thinks that I
doe practice Idleness,
In seeking thus to raise
The merry milkmaids praise,
lie to them thus reply:
It is their desert
to study this pleasant tale;
In their defence
Whose innocence,
And providence,
Gets honest pence
out of the milking pail.



THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

A portion of another of these interesting ballads we must insert, as it forcibly depicts society as it was at the period, now so affectingly spoken of as the good old times, but most assuredly, as regards vices and abuses of all kinds, quite as ripe of immorality as any succeeding era. The following verses of an old Elizabethan ballad, entitled, "Ragged, and Torn, and True," sufficiently prove this:—

'Tis good to be honest and just,
though a man be never so poore;
False dealers are still in mistrust,
they're afraid of the officers door:
Their conscience doth them accuse,
and they quake at the noise of a bush,
While he that doth no man abuse
for the law needs not care a rush.
Then tell me the man that can say,
pay every man his due:
Although I go poore in array,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

I am a poore man, God knows,
and all my neighbours can tell,
I want both money and clothes,
and yet I live wondrous well:
I have a contented mind,
and a heart to beare out all,
though fortune (being unkind)
hath given me substance small.
Then hang up sorrow and care,
it never shall make me rue;
What though my backe goes bare,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

I scorn to live by the shift,
or by any sinister dealing;
He flatter no man for a gift,
nor will I get money by stealing:
He be no knight of the post
to sell my soule for a bribe,
Though all my fortunes be crost,
yet I scorn the cheaters tribe.
Then hang up sorrow and care,
it never shall make me rue;
What though my cloake be three-bare,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

A boote of Spanish leather
I have seen set fast in the stocks.
Exposed to wind and weather,
and foul reproach and mockes,
While I in my poore ragges
can passe at liberty still;
O, fie on these bragging braggies,
when money is gotten so ill!
O, fie on these pilfering knaves!
I scorn to be of their crew;
They steale to make themselves brave,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

I have seen a gallant goe by
with all his wealth on his backe,
He look'd as lofly
as one that did nothing lacke;
And yet he hath no means
but what he gets by the sword,
Which he assumes on queenes,
for it thrives not, take my word.
O, fie on these highway thieves!
I scorn to be of their crew;
Though my doublet be rent i' th' sleeves,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

Some do themselves maintaine
with playing at cards and dice:
O, fie on that lawlesse game,
got by such wicked vice!
They cooene poore country-men
in their delusions and pride,
Yet it happens now then
they are themselves beguiled;
For if they're caught in a snare
the gallows will be their due;
Though my jerkin be worn and bare,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.



THE GENTLEMEN IN THIRACIA.

I have seen some gallants brave
up Holborn ride in a cart,
Which sight much sorrow gave
to every tender heart:
Then have I said to my selfe,
what pity is it for this,
That any man for pelfe
should do such a foute amisse.
O, fie on deceit and theft;
it makes men at the last rue;
Though I have but little left,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

The pickpockets in a throng,
at a market or a faire,
Will try whose purse is strong,
that they may have the faire;
But if they're caught i' th' action,
they are carry'd away in disgrace,
Either to the House of Correction,
or else to a worse place.
O, fie on these pilfering thieves!
the gallows will be their due;
What need I sue for reprieve?
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

We trust this will not be the last volume of the kind. There are many more fine old English songs equally worth preserving, and no better editor could be found than the gentleman who has afforded us such a treat as we have derived from the present work.

Old England; a Pictorial Museum of Regal, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, Municipal, and Popular Antiquities. Charles Cox, 12, King William Street, Strand.

This may be said to be the age of illustration, as well as of popular science. The press teems with productions whose principal merit appears to be the elegance of their typography and the instructive beauty of their engravings. The fine arts are put in perpetual contribution to the taste of the amateur and the gratification and amusement of the public. Of this we should hardly complain, provided that the literary merits of the works illustrated by their finest specimens corresponded with these in any degree. That many do it would be wrong in us to deny, but by far the greater part seem to be much inferior in this department. The numerous illustrated works which are issued every week seldom come up to our expectations in point of literature, notwithstanding the great names which are sometimes blazoned forth as contributors. But of these the work whose title we have placed at the head of this article affords an illustrious exception. Eminent above its contemporaries for the number and usefulness of the engravings which adorn its pages, it rises above the best in the authoritative character of its historic articles. No family desirous of acquiring a just knowledge of England's history — of the furniture as well as the events of "olden time" — should be without it.

The object of its intelligent editor, Mr. Charles Knight, has been to open at the cheapest rate a view of the regal, ecclesiastical, baronial, municipal, and popular antiquities of England, by the publication of the largest collection of engravings, with explanatory letter press, that has ever been devoted to this important branch of general information. In this object he has succeeded. Although the work



SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY AS SHERIFF.

is addressed to the people, the knowledge which it imparts is as scrupulously exact as if it were addressed to the critical antiquary. The engravings embrace the most remarkable of our buildings from the earliest time: — druidical remains, cathedrals, abbeys, churches, colleges, castles, civic halls, mansions, sepulchral monuments of our princes and nobles, portraits of British worthies, and representations of localities associated with their names; ancient pictures and illustrations of historical events, the great seals and arms of the monarchy, coins, and medals; and scattered amongst these authentic memorials of the rulers of the land, and of those who sat in high places, the fullest pictorial indications of the industry, the arts, the sports, the dresses, and the daily life of the people. The illustrations of literature and literary men are particularly full and interesting. We subjoin three examples from the graceful pencil of Mr. Wm. Harvey. They represent scenes in the life of that delightful "gentleman of Worcestershire," "of ancient descent, cheerful, gay, and hearty — the 'beloved' Sir Roger de Coverley. The first group represents him as sheriff, 'riding in procession at the head of a whole county, with music before him, a feather in his hat, and his horse well bitted.' But as Christianity and hospitality are conspicuous traits in the knight's character, the artist has not forgotten him as a merciful magistrate. The second group shows him slipping a sixpence into a beggar's hand, after having given him a good scolding for not finding work. This 'gentleness' of spirit deserves illustration: — 'I have often thought,' says Sir Roger, 'it happens very well that Christmas should fall out in the middle of winter. It is the most dead, uncomfortable time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much from their poverty and cold, if they had not got good cheer, warm fires, and Christmas gambols to support them. I love to rejoice their poor hearts at this season, and to see the whole village merry in my great hall. I allow a double quantity of malt to my small beer, and set it a running for twelve days to every one that calls for it. I have always a piece of cold beef and a mince pie on the table, and am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks and smutting one another.' 'Happy landlords!' says Mr. Knight, 'happy tenants! ye are no fiction. Few were the manor houses in England, a century or two ago, that did not present such scenes at all such times.' The third vignette presents our old friend in the pit of a theatre, standing up, and 'looking about him with that pleasure which a mind seasoned with humanity naturally feels in itself at the sight of a multitude of people who seem pleased with one another, and partake of the same common enjoyment.'



SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY AND THE BEGGAR.



SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

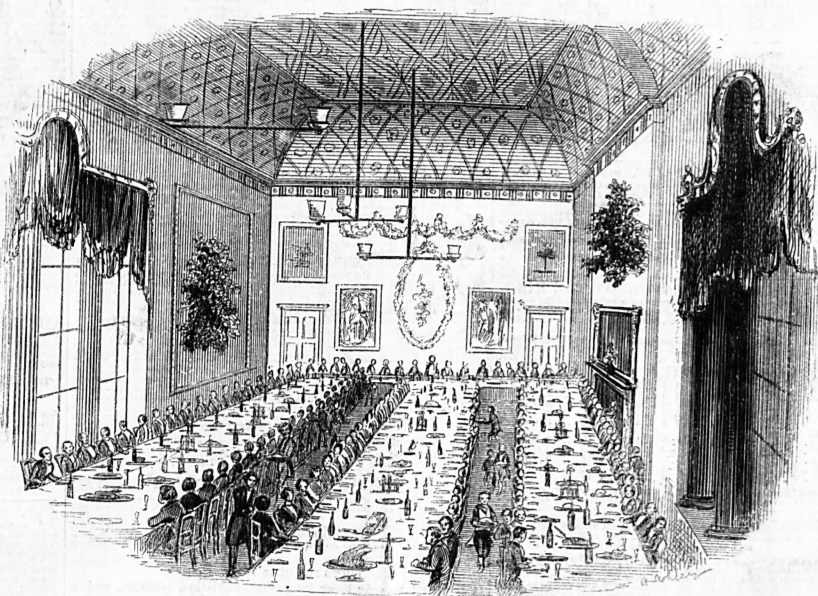
WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; and address the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION RAILWAY.

On Monday last, the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the new line of railway communication between Fleetwood, Preston, and the neighbouring towns, took place in a field to the north-east of Preston, on the left of the Deepdale Road. Invitations had been sent to the shareholders, and to the corporations of Preston and Clithero, to the members of the borough and for the county, to join in the proceedings, and afterwards to partake of a cold collation at the Bull Hotel.

There was, accordingly, a large concourse on the ground, but good order was observed throughout. The mayor and recorder of Preston then donned their *navies'* dresses, their appearance in their new characters calling forth rounds of applause. J. Bray, Esq., the solicitor to the company, now presented the spade to his worship the mayor, who immediately commenced operations, and threw several sods into the barrow, which the recorder wheeled away to a distance from the spot down a lane of spectators, who cheered him loudly during his progress and return. Having thus performed their morning's work, a "lowance" was served out to them, which they drank with all apparent gusto.

The spade was made of polished steel, with a mahogany handle. On part of the blade was an inscription surmounted by the arms of the company. The barrow was made of mahogany, of chaste and elegant design, and a small silver plate was affixed to the side with an inscription engraved upon it. In front was a neat carved scroll, with the Preston arms—the Lamb and Flag. The subjoined sketch will, however, give a better idea of the beauty of the implement. The inscription on the plate was,—"Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction. The first sod of this railway was cut in the Deepdale Road, near Preston, by the worshipful John Paley, jun., Esq., mayor of Preston, January 18. 1847. This barrow, used on the occasion by Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., recorder of Preston, is presented to him in commemoration of the event, by his brother directors." Leaving the ground, the procession returned in the same order to town, and after the interval of half an hour, the company re-assembled at the Bull Hotel, where a most splendid cold collation had been prepared. This entertainment took place in the assembly-room, the tables being literally



THE COLD COLLATION.

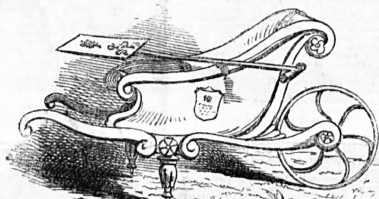
WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES BRIG — SOMERS.

The Somers was maintaining the blockade off the harbour of Vera Cruz. On the evening of the 7th she had taken shelter under Green Island, there being every indication of an approaching northerly gale. On the morning of the 8th, a sail being reported from aloft, she was got under weigh and stood out for several miles, when the approaching vessel was ascertained to be the John Adams, on her return from Tampico. Her appearance caused great satisfaction to the officers of the Somers, as Commander Perry had informed them that she was to relieve them from maintaining the blockade as soon as she came in. As the Somers was approaching her anchorage on her return, another sail was discovered standing for Vera Cruz, apparently with the intention of running the blockade. She immediately made all sail to intercept her, and in the effort to avoid falling on the reefs to leeward, she was struck by the north and thrown upon her beam ends. The strange vessel came rapidly down, but showed no colours, and tacked when near Pajordas reefs. Lieut. Parker had reported the appearance of squalls, and the particulars are fully detailed in the New Orleans papers. The Somers continued careening over with great rapidity, and in about half an hour afterwards sunk, and thirty-seven persons perished.

There were then lying at Sacrificios, about two miles to the leeward of the wreck, her Britannic Majesty's ships Endymion and Alarm, and brig Daring; the French brigs Pylade and Mercure; and the Spanish corvette, Luis Fernanda. As soon as the accident was discovered, the boats of all these vessels were simultaneously called away. The crew of the Endymion, to the number of 200,

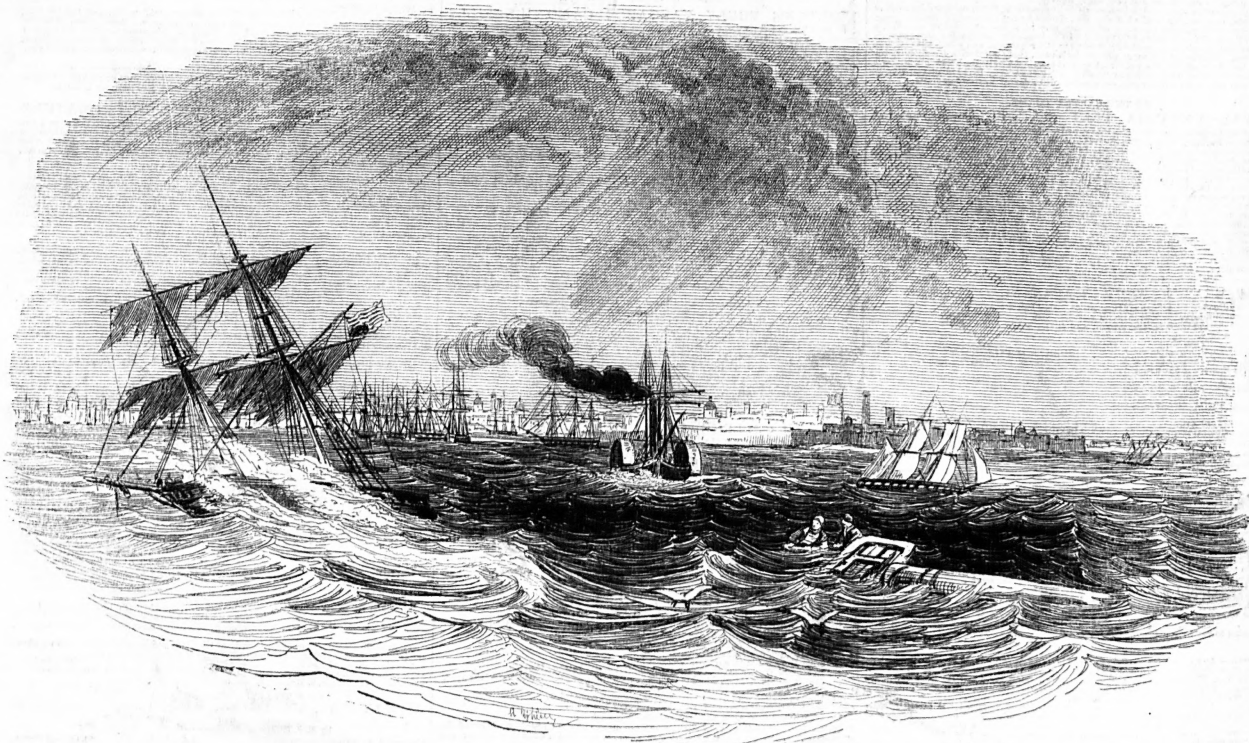
came aft and volunteered. There was the most noble emulation to which vessel should use the greatest expedition and persevere in the most strenuous exertions. The violence of the gale was such at that time that none of the boats could pull against it, and it was with the greatest regret that Captain Lambert and others in authority felt it to be their duty to make signals recalling their boats. An hour or two afterwards, when there was a slight abatement of the gale, they again put forth at the peril of their lives, and succeeded in saving 14 persons, and bringing from Green Island those who had landed there. The first lieutenant of the Endymion, Mr. Tarleton, rescued the first lieutenant of the Somers from Pajaras reef, which he succeeded by a miracle in reaching safely, but where his situation was most critical. The most gallant and well-directed efforts were made by the officers and crew in the boat of the Mercure. She rescued ten men at sea to leeward on a spar. One hardly knows which to admire most, the forethought or the daring of this noble adventure. The risk was incalculable. Five boats, representing each of the foreign vessels, reached the island and took off 23 persons to their respective vessels, where they were received with every degree of kindness and delicate consideration. The sufferers were supplied with refreshments and clothes. Eight more of the crew of the Somers had been picked up by the Mexicans, after being in the water no less than 30 hours on a hen-coop. Another party, numbering also eight, is said to have reached the shore in the same manner, one of whom died after landing, from exhaustion.

They are held as prisoners in Vera Cruz. This makes forty-four, all told, who have been saved from the wreck. The Somers had nearly eighty souls on board, all told.



WHEEL-BARROW.

covered with all the choice dishes of the season. Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., the chairman of the Board of Directors, presided on the occasion, and at the vice-chairs were seated, James Bray, Esq., the solicitor to the company; Philip Park, Esq., the engineer; and Henry Garbutt, Esq., the secretary. Altogether the proceedings passed off in the most admirable manner, and gave complete satisfaction to all who were fortunate enough to have been present on the occasion.



WRECK OF THE U. S. BRIG SOMERS.